

It seems desirable to give the above plant a legitimate name:

Duosperma trachyphyllum (Bullock), comb. nov., based on *Disperma trachyphyllum* Bullock, Kew Bull. Misc. Inf. 1933 (10): 476 (1933).

This species is a "subshrubby herb", locally known as "Asbestos-bush", growing up to about 4 feet high and reported to form impenetrable thickets on stony hill slopes in the neighborhood of 4,000 feet elevation in Dodoma Province, Tanganyika. It has lightly puberulent to glabrate, quadrangular stems; elliptic to ovate leaves up to about 2 inches long and 1 inch wide, scabrous but not bristly above, and white flowers about 13 mm. long with a cylindric tube 8 mm. long.

It does not seem desirable to attempt any additional transfers of species to the generic name *Duosperma* at this time; that had probably best be referred to some future monographer or to the African botanists who know these plants well under field conditions.

FOREST SERVICE, Washington, D. C.

LEPTOLOMA IN NEW ENGLAND.—LEPTOLOMA COGNATUM (Schultes) Hitchcock has a very limited range in New England. Not yet reported from Maine or Rhode Island, it is known from the following localities in New Hampshire, all in the valley of the Merrimac River, listed in order, beginning with the northernmost: Concord, coll. *F. W. Batchelder*; Hooksett, coll. *F. W. Batchelder*; Bedford, coll. *M. L. Fernald & Ludlow Griscom*; Merrimack, coll. *M. L. Fernald & Ludlow Griscom*; Litchfield, coll. *C. A. Weatherby & Ludlow Griscom*; Hudson, coll. *C. A. Weatherby & Ludlow Griscom*.

Two stations are known in Vermont through collections from Hartford in the valley of the White River by *E. M. Kittredge*; and from Townshend in the valley of the West River by *Leston A. Wheeler*.

The only locality in Connecticut where it is known to occur is New Haven, which is not in a river valley. There it has been collected by *C. H. Bissell*, *R. W. Woodward* and *A. E. Blewitt*.

As to Massachusetts, Hitchcock in his Manual of the Grasses

of the United States mentions no station from this State.¹ The occasion of this article is to draw attention to the first and to report a second collection in Massachusetts. The first was made by Dr. *H. D. House* in Shelburne Falls in the valley of the Deerfield River. The second was made by Dr. *Burton N. Gates* in Upton, Worcester County, in the valley of the West River, in 1944. Here Dr. Gates found it in a spot which was supposed to have been a sidewalk, but which had been completely overrun by grass. West River, or a pond made by damming up the river, was a few hundred yards away. The presence of a house about fifty feet from the spot suggests the possibility of its having been introduced with filling. However, neither Dr. Gates nor the writer, who accompanied him, observed any evidence that it was introduced.

There were several clumps, abundantly fruiting. Growing side by side with *Eragrostis spectabilis* (Pursh) Steud., the two at a distance were not easily distinguishable. Without more than casual inspection, this species is easily confused with *Panicum capillare* L., also. Perhaps careful examination of supposed colonies of those species will disclose more stations for *Leptoloma cognatum*.

At a later date, the writer returned to the station and collected sufficient material so that it will be distributed as no. 171 in a new century of Grasses and Grass-like Plants of North America about to be issued by the writer.

It is suggested that further careful search is likely to reveal this species growing in a number of localities where it is not at present known.

The help of Dr. Lyman B. Smith in identification of the specimens and in ascertaining the known occurrence in New England is acknowledged with appreciation.—FRANK C. SEYMOUR, Lancaster, Mass.

VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM L., forma **Collinsii**, f. nov., differt a typo petalis roseis.—RHODE ISLAND: Lincoln, Providence County. June 16, 1926, *J. F. Collins* (TYPE in Herb. New England Botanical Club, ISOTYPE in Gray Herbarium).—ERNEST ROULEAU, Gray Herbarium.